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MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1916.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

THE GIFT OF TIME.

Time cannot pause to wait on us.
Yet while he speeds along his way
A gift of hours right glorious
He grants afresh each passing day.
And none's so poor in place or deed
That Time forgets him and his need.

"Dancer's Lost Feet Worth \$10,000 Each."
Headline. At that rate the boys in the trenches would soon bankrupt the world.

What has happened to Mr. Bryan? He hasn't been on the first page for some time—and right in the middle of a Presidential election, too.

With the price of milk going steadily skyward, the cows soon will be housed in satiny-lined boudoirs and fed by silk-stockinged valets.

Could it be that "Pancho" Villa is growing that "big black beard" in the expectation that Mr. Hughes will occupy the White House for the next four years?

When you come to consider all the things our Presidential candidates are willing to do if given a chance to live in the White House, they are cheap at half the price.

Should it so happen that women are given the right to vote and hold office, what would happen to the "movie" patrons if Mary Pickford got elected to Congress?

Come on, Maj. Pullman, and follow the example of Detroit's new chief of police. He has just donated his entire salary to establish a bonus system. And \$5,000 a year besides.

The 80 per cent of railroad workers who were not benefited by the enactment of the Adamson bill will demand of Congress legislation that will give them a fair deal, according to P. K. Walden, of Chicago, a railroad employe. Is the best way to gain that point to re-elect Mr. Wilson?

"It is believed he intended to kill himself," is the concluding sentence of a dispatch from Montana telling of a man who ignited a stick of dynamite, reposed upon it and quit existence so diffused that the services of an undertaker were not required. The conclusion seems justified by the event.

A London, England, minister who was fined for violation of the regulations regarding the use of lights at night, entered the unique defense that the light from the harvest moon was brighter than that by which he was reading. And still no steps have been taken to censor the offending moon.

Little sympathy is deserved by the English woman who recently became a charitable charge through her fondness for keeping prize cats. It was testified at the hearing in London that she frequently had as many as 100 blue ribbon felines in her home at once. And hundreds of starving babies almost at her front door, too.

Since the British "tanks" have gained such popularity on the Somme battle front, the ingenuity of the soldiers has been put to it to find apt and unique appellations for the land Dreadnoughts. Here are a few reported by a London correspondent at the front: Land Dreadnought, Old Ichthyosaurus, Giant Toad, Motor Monster, "Jabberwock with eyes of flame," the "Hush-hush" (in reference to the need for secrecy before it made its astonishing debut), Touring Fort, Traveling Turret, Whale, Slug, Boojum. Very good for the English, but there is something decidedly appealing in the French designation, "Creme de Menthe."

Chairman Vance McCormick of the Democratic National Committee, in an editorial in his own newspaper, the Harrisburg Patriot, pays tribute to Henry Ford and his declaration for President Wilson. "When a concern like his can reap profits of \$1,000,000 a week for a year, can pay perhaps the highest wages in that class of industry and can market a product that has brought comfort, pleasure, and money to hundreds of thousands of persons, all over the world, a laugh is much too foolish a weapon to get him out of the court of public opinion." To all of which everybody will subscribe, but it comes with singular grace from a man, who, as mayor of Harrisburg vetoed a bill that would give the city laborers a decent wage—not half what is paid in the Ford plants. A season in politics has evidently brought about a conversion, none the less welcome, if it is somewhat delayed.

Presumably every nation, whatever its scientific inventiveness and skill, has more or less trouble with and uncertainty about its armament dynamics and feels complete confidence in its instruments for projecting heavy explosives only after the most rigid test. But does any other nation carry the business of armament making and using, in invention, in manufacture and in first employment, so far beyond the ordinary incidents of testing and so near the conditions of groping experimentation as does the United States?—San Antonio Express.

The Great Falls Power Project.

Before committing any body of citizens to shoulder the burden of a large debt, the project calling for the expenditure should be well sifted and all the facts weighed. Especially is this so when there is even a reasonable chance of the ultimate cost mounting steadily higher, without a corresponding increase in usefulness. Apparently the boosters for the Great Falls power project have not given this phase of the matter as much thought as it demands. It was not to be expected that the Federal engineers would go particularly deep into the ultimate cost, being more concerned with the engineering possibilities of the proposition; but the District Commissioners and the various civic bodies who have lined up behind the Langfitt report owe a duty to every citizen of Washington, no less than to the nation at large, to move carefully before advocating the expenditure of money, of which \$3,000,000 (the initial appropriation asked), would be only the beginning.

Careful analysis of the facts develops that omissions in estimates for (minor) details would make the total greater by more than \$2,000,000 than figured in the report. And as these omissions can be picked by a layman, before the project has been started, it is safe to assume that once the work is under way, the engineers may meet with unforeseen emergencies which still further will increase the total.

To begin with, the Langfitt report contains no estimate for installation of a street lighting system to utilize the hydroelectric power. This item would amount to about \$1,250,000, judging from the cost in other cities. Then, the available horsepower given in the government report is not the available horsepower that can be developed and used, but the shaft horsepower developed by the water turbines and before any deduction has been made for losses in generating, transmission and transformation of hydroelectric energy. About 20 per cent would be lost in conversion alone, that is in changing the alternating current into direct current such as is used by the government at present. Either this or change the fixtures, which for the electric fans now in use alone, would amount to \$64,000.

Of the 3,000 acres it is contemplated using for a reservoir, about one-half would have to be cleared of timber. Estimating this cost at \$160 an acre (given by another government engineer), this item would total \$240,000. The Langfitt report does not contain such an item. Another \$25,000 might be added for rock borings and test work—not included in the Langfitt report. The report estimates that \$1,500,000 will cover the cost of the necessary land and water rights, but past experience teaches the lesson that improved property cannot be obtained very cheaply and the holdings of one or two individuals could not be purchased at present for that sum. No allowance has been made for interest during the construction period, which allowing three years at 4.5 per cent would add \$502,062 to the bill.

Taking into consideration these omitted items, amounting to more than \$2,000,000, it is estimated the cost per horsepower (peak load) developed, would be about \$438.20 for the partial development. The average unit cost per horsepower developed by large waterpower projects in this country is slightly in excess of \$100 per horsepower.

Then again no account is taken in the Langfitt report of the cost of land for substations for the distribution of power. This item might easily total \$500,000 more. A steam auxiliary plant for use when the water at the falls is low is mentioned in the report, but no estimate of cost is made. Such a plant likely would cost about \$3,000,000.

In figuring out the saving to be effected for the government, the Langfitt report mentions a load factor of 67 per cent, which does not include commercial lighting or power for the street railway systems or suburban roads. In 1913 the local power company, supplying all these demands, had a load factor of only 35 per cent. Were the figuring done on a basis of 45 per cent load factor or anything near that, the saving mentioned in the government report would dwindle into such an insignificant total as could not by any stretch of the imagination justify the expenditure of the millions the government is asked to spend.

It would seem that there is a chance here for a little further inquiry before the power plan receives the indorsement of official and civic representatives of the District.

War Prosperity.

That the present prosperity of the United States is due in large measure to the European war seems to be clearly shown by figures compiled by the Democratic administration, and sent broadcast by the Republican National Committee. Seventeen articles entering into the manufacture of actual munitions, foodstuffs and various supplies for the great armies of Europe, have constituted this year 64.7 per cent of the total exports of this nation. During 1914, these articles constituted 31.7 per cent of the total exports. During the fiscal year, 1914, when normal conditions prevailed, the exports of these seventeen articles amounted to \$781,173,390. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, with the war in full blast, the exports of these seventeen articles amounted to \$2,732,203,247. The gain in the exportation of these seventeen articles alone amounted to \$1,951,029,857. That gain would pay the wages of over a million and three quarter men for a year at \$3.50 a day for each working day. So much for the export trade in war munitions and supplies. But the other side of the coin is equally important. While there has been this tremendous gain in supplies for the armies, there has been a falling off in other lines. The loss in ordinary exports—as distinguished from war exports—for the fiscal year of 1916 amounted to \$208,316,108. Should the sudden ending of the war result in the return of war exports to the normal, therefore, the total loss probably would reach the amount of \$2,700,000,000.

We have had plenty of railway supervision in the past—too much of it, when one considers that all the States have their own separate systems, on top of the Federal system. Why has not the time come to try a little less destructive system and a more constructive one, in which the community would have some say in the way of advising policies that would help the railroads and the public, as well? Too much of the province of government, in this country, in the past, has been in the way of punishment. It is time to stimulate the better function of government; that of constructive help, encouragement, constant improvement, for the benefit of the whole community.—Boston Advertiser.

Feeling in Germany.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

The young soldier that I talked with in a cafe yesterday came from Schleswig-Holstein and he bore a Danish name; but he was thoroughly German in spirit and he expressed the German point of view. He had been among those who walked through Belgium during the first few weeks of the war. When I asked what he thought of entering a neutral country in that way he replied: "I didn't think anything about it. I did what my government told me to do. It was explained to us that if we didn't go through Belgium we should be attacked by Belgium and that was enough."

There was another German, a young man in the diplomatic service, that I discussed the same subject with. He had been a student in England and he spoke English like a cultivated Englishman. He said: "When your house is on fire, and you are doing all you can to save it, you don't hesitate to send men through your neighbor's house even if you know you are going to cause that house some damage. We believed that we were to be attacked from several sides. We had to save ourselves."

It would be easy to say that both the German soldier and the diplomat were wrong and to condemn them ruthlessly. But the easy way is not always, it is not, in fact, usually the right way. If people are to be judged at all they must have some allowance made for their point of view. And if such allowance is not made, who of us, in the words of Hamlet, would escape whipping?

Those who deal severely with children, expecting them to behave like grown-ups, show that they are unfit to have the care of children. But are nations to be considered as if they were children, the great nations of the world? The answer would seem to be "Yes." The nations, notably the great nations, act like children; they show the same determination to have their own way, the same willfulness in their relations with one another. Their standards are much lower than those of individuals, much more frankly selfish and tyrannical. If individuals did what great nations often do, they would be regarded as criminals and subjected to the odium of punishment.

The powers at war are behaving curiously like children. They are exonerating themselves and putting the blame elsewhere. Their self-justifications are leading them to amazing extremes. Killing one can understand on account of its long association with warfare; but there are meannesses and pettinesses coming out of the war that, if they could be fastened on individuals, would be regarded as lamentable expressions of character. What individual, with any self-respect, would think of rifling his neighbor's private letters? And yet private letters of people belonging to even neutral countries are continually rifled.

The truth is that when nations go to war they enter the realm of madness. No longer are they responsible. Their justifications are mere betrayals of the extremes to which they are carried by their feelings. To blame them, to try to weigh responsibility, is mainly waste of time. Essentially they are all alike. The most important task for the world in this matter of warfare is to limit as far as it can the opportunities for the nations to run amuck. But work cannot be done in wartime. It belongs to the time of peace. When a man is mad the doctors try to cure him; when he has recovered they try to show him those ways of living that are most likely to keep him from a boring relapse.

Just now it is plain enough that Germany wants peace. But will she be allowed to have it? Surely not! What is the reason? The main reason is that England will not have peace, save at the price of victory. "It's a great pity you didn't let England give you a thundering good beating at Skagarrak," said a New York Journalist to one of the German diplomats here in Berlin recently. "Then, England might have been ready to consider peace."

Meanwhile, the Germans keep saying: "All we want is to be let alone." There is an annexation party here, to be sure, determined to hold Belgium and the occupied parts of France and to make Poland either a German dependency or an independent kingdom under Germany's protection, a buffer state. But this party is in the minority. There is a general feeling that Poland must not be returned to Russia's control, and it looks now as if it would not be and as if its long hoped-for independence would come at last; but there is no strong feeling in favor of holding any part of France or Belgium.

It is well to keep in mind the record of the party in power in considering the widely discussed and nonpolitical aspects of the question of how to lower the price cost of living. The purely economic aspects of the matter have been missed entirely by the administration that has not lifted a finger to better the conditions that it so vauntingly laid to the charge of the Republican party. The increase in retail prices is a matter that will be laid before the Federal Trade Commission, as well as a survey of the increase of living costs generally throughout the country. It is to be repeated that upon the coming of the Democrats into power the Republicans had made progress toward study of the higher food costs and were preparing to offset the economic trend in that direction by such legislation as might prove remedial. It is to be hoped that the trade commission will acquaint itself with what the Republicans had already done and be guided thereby in its own investigation and recommendations.—Baltimore American.

Would Mr. Wilson ever have been heard of in politics without Col. Harvey's assistance? Col. Harvey, chief loafer about the throne, did not meet the present autocrat until long after Col. Harvey had made his path straight and smooth to Washington. It was Harvey who dragged Prof. Wilson forth from academic shades where, if reports be true, the professor's status on account of temperamental peculiarities was not altogether comfortable, and put him in the governor's chair at Trenton. And, with all due respect to the colonel's enterprise and his possible belief that he was rendering a public service we have not yet forgiven him entirely for his part in the affair and the country still feels that he had his Harveyized nerve to inflict such a burden upon it.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Wilson-O'Leary controversy in its ultimate result is likely to prove disappointing to the Wilson campaign managers. It carries the atmosphere of the old-fashioned campaign "literature." It is altogether unconvincing. As a matter of cold fact, the O'Leary controversy is just plain politics—politics and nothing more. And, worse yet, it is un-American politics, deplorable from every aspect. It is the sort of partisanship which no national administration should countenance and which the great mass of American citizens will resent. The incident is an unhappy one from every viewpoint, and it is likely to prove particularly unhappy in its effect upon the Wilson campaign fortunes.—Toledo Blade.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Best Service Column in City.

The new 1,000-foot dry dock at Balboa, Canal Zone, and the 485,000-ton coaling plant at Cristobal, now are in full operation, according to advices received here. Both are being used for commercial ships passing through the Panama Canal. The cruiser Charleston, which had been stationed at the Atlantic entrance since the last German crisis, now is being overhauled and given extensive repairs in the dry dock.

The dry dock is 1,000 feet long by 110 feet wide, having the same dimensions as the chambers of the locks. It will accommodate the largest ships in the world, and even at this stage of completion has handled one vessel drawing thirty-three feet of water. It is a depth over the blocks of thirty-five feet at mean tide, or forty-five feet at high tide. It is an integral part of the terminal shops and foundries. Together they can do practically any sort of ship repairs.

The new coaling plant at Cristobal, which has an emergency storage capacity of nearly 500,000 tons, which may be increased indefinitely in connection with land storage alongside the plant, has been designed with special regard to naval uses. Its ability to deliver 2,000 tons of coal an hour to a ship will make it theoretically possible for a whole fleet to coal there in twenty-four hours for an extensive cruise.

The Sane & Triest Company, which is erecting a lighthouse on Navassa Island, off the coast of Haiti, for the United States Lighthouse Service, has established a radio station and is expected that the lighthouse service will continue its operation after the light is placed in use.

Navassa lies off the coast of the peninsula, forming the southwestern extremity of Haiti, and is the scene of the shipping traffic in the Caribbean Sea, to the east of Cuba. It is usually the first land sighted by ships from Colon making direct for the passage, and having an elevation of only approximately 230 feet and being without distinctive features, it is hardly visible at a greater distance than twenty miles. Ships pass on either side of it, and the increased traffic in the Caribbean, the light will be a valuable aid.

The establishment of the light marks the beginning of the execution of a policy on the part of the United States to erect lighted radio stations at some distance from the canal to assist ships going to and from the canal.

Naval officers are interested in the report that the British government contemplates the purchase of the new super-Dreadnoughts, at least one of these powerful weapons having been built under direction of the ordnance experts of the admiralty.

The reported move on the part of the British government, considered in connection with the decision of the Navy Department to mount 16-inch guns on the four new battleships in this year's American naval building program, accentuates the rapid strides that have been made in naval ordnance and gunnery during the last decade. It means that with better shooting among the world's principal navies, and longer battle ranges, it has become necessary to adopt bigger guns to deal effectively with Dreadnoughts at the distance at which sea battles are fought today.

Examinations for Marine Corps officers to whom promotions are due, are being held now at New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk. Promotion examinations also are being held in Haiti, Santo Domingo, Guam, the Philippines and China.

Former Second Lieut. J. D. Nevins has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant in the Marine Corps, under a provision of the naval appropriation act.

WASHINGTON WOMAN WRITES MILITARY AIR

One of the interesting numbers of the United States Engineer Band concert at the Washington Hotel, which afternoon will be the premier rendition of a stirring march, composed by Mrs. Russell M. MacLennan, wife of Lieut. MacLennan, of the Signal Corps, and dedicated to that branch of the army service.

The march is appropriately entitled "The War," and is said by the composer to be very well known in the social circles of the Capital as an accomplished entertainer.

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OFFICIALS INVESTIGATE TUBERCULAR CHILDREN

According to the ruling providing for the segregation of tubercular pupils, the health officials are making a careful investigation in the public schools with a view to discovering cases of the disease. Those obliged to be segregated will be sent to open-air schools, which will be provided for at an early date by the Board of Education.

The work will end with the placing of the child in the open-air school. He will also be given an appropriate diet and will be taught to keep himself as free as possible from conditions which encourage the propagation of the disease as well as to be careful not to spread it to others with whom he may come into contact.

PIMPLES ON FACE ITCHED AND BURNED

Day and Night. Spread Covering Face and Neck. Face Disfigured Very Much. In Two Weeks HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"My trouble began with a few little pimples coming on my face. In a few days it began to spread, covering all my face and neck. They were irritated and would fester and come to a head. I could not sleep, they itched and burned day and night, and my face was disfigured very much for the time being. "The trouble lasted about two weeks. I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment and got relief in a few hours. I used one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment, and in two weeks was healed entirely. (Signed) Roy Banks, R. F. D. 1, Milton, Ky., Jan. 25, 1916.

Sample Each Free by Mail With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

Political Notes

New York, Oct. 8.—Republican campaign managers are importing Theodore Roosevelt to give himself almost exclusively to speaking for Charles Evans Hughes between now and election day. Now he is wanted to go into New Mexico and Arizona, where the Republicans think they have a chance to elect two United States Senators. George W. Perkins has joined with William B. Willcox, chairman of the Republican National Committee, in urging Mr. Roosevelt to make more speeches than he had intended.

The fact that Mr. Hughes is scheduled to make an official address in Newark tomorrow noon has caused considerable criticism at Republican headquarters. One of the exactions made in preparing the itinerary of the third trip Mr. Hughes is to make it that he be not asked to make more than one speech. His experience in the West and the fact that he was in danger of losing his voice before he completed his second tour have alarmed the Republican campaign managers. Mr. Hughes is also opposed to making such addresses. The arrangements for the Newark meeting were in charge of Everett Colby, New Jersey Progressive.

Hagerstown, Md., Oct. 8.—The final touches are being put on the preparations for the big interstate fair which will open here next Tuesday, when the chief attraction will be the Republican candidate for President, Charles E. Hughes. A record-breaking crowd for the opening day is expected.

Albany, Oct. 8.—The Robert Bacon Senatorial League received \$64,729.45 and spent \$4,715.90 on its unsuccessful campaign to have its candidate nominated for United States Senator by the Republicans.

The Samuel Seabury campaign committee records receipts and disbursements of \$11,984.95. The largest contributions to the Bacon committee were by A. S. Cochran, Henry DeForest, George F. Baker, R. P. Perkins, \$5,000 each, and W. B. Thompson, \$4,400.

New York, Oct. 8.—The Eastern Women's Bureau of the National Democratic Committee is rejoicing over the accession to its ranks of Emily G. Balch, professor of economics and sociology at Wellesley College. Dr. Balch is one of the trio of peace workers who agreed that under no circumstances would they take sides in politics. The others are Miss Jane Adams, of Hull House, Chicago, and Miss Lillian D. Wald, of Henry Street Settlement, New York.

Reports indicative of the appeal that the candidacy of Woodrow Wilson is making to independent voters are being received at headquarters from all sections.

No more significant or impressive sign of the trend of current political thought is furnished in the present campaign than these daily announcements of influential Progressives, former Republicans and independent voters who are rallying to the Wilson standard, says the headquarters officials.

WARS ON ELEPHANT PESTS.

South African Government Sends Out Band of Hunters. Johannesburg, Oct. 8.—Because the farmers complained the animals destroyed crops and had killed several persons, the government of South Africa has commissioned a band of hunters to kill off part of the herd of 150 elephants in Addo Bush, fifty miles from Port Elizabeth. This is the only herd now remaining in Southern Africa.

TO FLY ACROSS OCEAN.

Swedish Aviator Hopes to Cross from Newfoundland to Ireland. London, Oct. 8.—Capt. Hugo Sundstedt, a Swedish aviator, will visit New York this month to superintend the construction of a Curtiss aeroplane with six 300-horsepower motors, which will be capable of flying for thirty hours with three passengers. The aeroplane is to make a flight from Newfoundland to Ireland.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

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SPANISH

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NEW YORK, DAY BY DAY

By G. O. McINTYRE.

New York, Oct. 8.—Negro singers and band players are coming back into their own. They are crowded into the back ground by the sudden popularity of the Hawaiian eukale players and barefoot dancers as a feature of life in the Café de Paris.

In the past two weeks two big Broadway lobster halls have installed the ebony-hued quartets who thump their banjos and sing their own songs. The reason is supplied by return to popular favor of Southern ballads.

After he had amused his audiences for two hours the other night, Raymond Hitchcock chauffeured me into a gilded cabaret—he furnishing the financial requirement while I furnished the appetite.

There was a group of dusky singers there. They sang a song called "Mississippi Days"—just introduced to Broadway—and when they had finished they fairly brought down the house. It was an indication of how popular the touch of old-fashioned Southern song is.

This one dealt with watermelons, plantations, steamboats and levees. Also a new wrinkle in the cafe is a telephone page girl. Formerly waiters called out the name of the person wanted at the phone. Now a woman walks to the tables and says quietly: "Mr. So and So is wanted at the phone." It is because of the objections of prominent men to their names being yelled in cafes that the new idea was born.

Michael Mamardi posed as a "Millionaire Kid." Instead he was a clerk on a railroad income. When he intended, Miss Clara Collins, of the Bronx, learned the sad truth she dropped him a note telling him that she said afterward he would mean as much in her life as a speech by Bryan at a brewer's convention.

Michael went to her home all dolled up. He begged her to reconsider. "No. I can't do that," she said. "You are not the millionaire I thought you were. We must part forevermore." Out in the street a tired hurdy-gurdy man was grinding off "Hearts and Flowers."

"Then I will end it all," cried the young man and he ran into the bathroom, opened the medicine chest and seized a bottle, adding: "I die by poison."

He drank deeply, but it wasn't poison. It was a hair tonic with 57 per cent alcohol, and when the police arrived Michael was about as drunk and writhing in the middle of the bathroom floor. He was as happy as a lark.

"This is not a suicide," said the copper. "This here is a plain jaund."

Willie Vernon Cole, Christian Science healer, who won in his fight for a new trial against the charge of illegally practicing medicine, has been the subject of much editorialization in New York newspapers this week. The trend of the editorial was to commiserate the Court of Appeals upon its decision.

This shows the growth of the movement founded by Mrs. Eddy in New York for only a few short years ago nearly every New York newspaper treated the church more in a humorous vein than seriously.

The effect of the decision is that the State cannot make it a crime to treat disease by prayer—either absent or present. Cole is a young man of very rich means. He is an artist and sculptor of reputation and his wife was formerly prominent socially, but both became healers many years ago after Mr. Cole claimed to have been blind of almost total blindness by the Christian Science method.

The effect of war on women's gowns is marked. Michael, the Fifth Avenue tailor, is exhibiting Burgundy velvet suits with bullet embroidered silver and steel around the waist and collar to represent the firing line. There is a dashing Red Cross effect about the waist and sleeves also and the military mode is quite au fait.

What Would They Say?

What would they say, I wonder, The old mountebanks: Balzac, Catullus, Chaucer, Boocaccio— If they knew That these modern word mongers Were chopping up indifferent prose Into odd lengths, And selling it to the newspapers and magazines At 25 cents A line?

I rather imagine They would be green with envy! H. THOMPSON RICH, in Bruno's Weekly.

If one hope fails, find another.—Salena Sheets Martin.

George Washington University Law School

Begins its 52nd year Sept. 27, at 4:50 p. m. Members of the Association of American Law Schools, which requires strict standards for entrance and course. This year a student may earn a maximum credit from other law schools throughout the United States for work done in the school.

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